

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, — NOVEMBER 22, 1895.

PASSENGERS who passed this port on the Warrimoo during the cholera scare have filed a complaint with the Secretary of the Navy because the Bennington anchored some distance from them and the odors wafted across the waters were not acceptable to their olfactory organs. Those passengers will go on record as possessing the most acute sense of smell of any people that have heeded this port. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it is somewhat surprising that they have not lodged a complaint with the weather bureau for failing to control the winds.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald claims to have obtained a straight tip on the program mapped out for the conduct of the Hawaiian annexation campaign at the next session of Congress. Time alone will tell whether he is an inventive genius or has actually fathomed the inmost thoughts of the Presidential sphinx. The scheme proposed however is not without its acceptable features, and would undoubtedly set at rest the murmurs of the anti-annexationists in the States who are wont to refer to the thieves and robbers of the Hawaiian Republic. It would be interesting to ascertain how many times Mr. Cleveland wants this country to ask for annexation before being convinced that it is really the desire of the people. The existence of a Government recognized by the United States and every other nation, whose Constitution clearly sets forth that annexation to the United States is the objective point toward which its efforts are to be directed, ought to be sufficient guarantee of good faith. If, however, the President of the United States wants another expression from the people of this country on the subject it will undoubtedly be forthcoming, though, judging from the past, we might expect a commissioner to arrive after the vote is taken to make an investigation as to whether or no the ballot box was stuffed.

ONE of the leading engineering journals of London, in its editorial comment on the last international yacht race, pays a very pretty compliment to the yacht designers of the United States, and especially to the creator of the Defender. The writer admits that the result was just what might have been expected; that the Defender excelled the British yacht not only in the broad features of the design but through minute attention to every detail. He feels that so long as Herreshoff lives there is small chance of the cup crossing the Atlantic. He says: "This is the man we have to beat before we can get back the American cup." Herreshoff is as much at home when sailing a yacht as he is in the workshop or designing room, "but these things, although essential to the highest type of a yacht designer, are, in our opinion, subordinate to the abundant resourcefulness, the brilliant inventive faculty, which has always distinguished the New England race, and which finds its highest exemplification among such men as the Herreshoff Brothers." It is intimated that the British designers are still "too much hide bound by the traditions of the past"; that the British architects "have not the knowledge of mechanical principles, and of the qualities of metals and alloys which will enable them to cope with the well informed and quick witted Yankees. In sail making alone the English are credited with superiority over Americans, and the writer says that about the only chance to win the cup is for the British yachtsmen to get out a hull equal to the Americans' before the latter can train up a good sail-maker.

THE "NEW-COMER."

One of the colloquialisms that has accompanied the administration of public affairs by the present regime, is the so-called "family compact" as applied to the "missionary" element of the country, which is credited by unlucky and disgruntled applicants with keeping all the public offices within its grasp and control. When the use of this expression "family compact" is accompanied by sly hints and suggestive remarks concerning its connection with the "missionary," the new-comer is naturally inclined to believe that he has struck the wrong place to obtain recognition of whatever push, tact and principle he may possess; but when he discovers the fact, that by meeting his bills promptly and maintaining a fairly conservative standard in his political views, he too is liable to be classed as a "missionary" and a member of the "compact," common sense comes to his rescue and he ceases to berate his ancestors for failing to have become agents of the American Board or some other similar organization.

It is true that many of the public offices in this country are held by representatives of the conservative, or, as some like to call it, the "missionary" element. Those who were born here, whose children were born here, those who have long lived here, those who know of no other home but that to be found here, have a great stake in good government and are naturally in favor of keeping in office those with whom they are well acquainted. It is so everywhere, excepting in the great western States of America, where the people are all new comers and old residents are unknown.

It is also perfectly natural that new men, active, intelligent and ambitious, should for a time look with some disfavor on the conservative element which exists here and accuse it of too much "family feeling." But, on further consideration, the new comers realize that if they held all the higher offices they would not feel pleasantly inclined toward a later installment of new comers who insisted on a new deal. We believe that less jealousy of new comers exists here than in most countries. We boldly assert that in no country do the men in high office hold their positions with less desire for personal glory than here. If today, the offices were put in a hat and drawn out by lot and apportioned among some of the new comers and others who claim to be deserving of place there would be more dissatisfaction than exists at present. The "outs" must always largely outnumber the "ins" and grow accordingly. It doesn't take the new comer long to find this out if he will, and having sized up the lay of the land he settles down quietly to prove his worth without troubling his head with the petty fault-finding of chronic malcontents.

That the present Government is free from criticism cannot be said. The millennium has not yet dawned on this or any other country. The members of a dominant class are always inclined to get between each other's legs and not look out for the rivers which are beyond. Crisis and political changes and revolutions are never foreseen by a community. A great nation of intelligent Americans did not believe for a moment, in 1860, that an awful war was before it. So it enlisted "three months men" for a terrible war which, in fact, lasted for four years.

It is said, with authority, that at the time of the revolution of 1887, when "resident citizens of the United States, Great Britain and Germany addressed memorials to their respective Governments, through their representatives, declaring affairs to be intolerable," an ultra-radical said that the time had come to proclaim the republic, but more conservative sentiments prevailed and the evil day was put off by forcing Kalakaua to amend the Constitution. Had the community, as a whole, realized the logic of events, that is, that the evil day would come, it would have

acted accordingly and annexation would be an accomplished fact today. The conservative element is prone to become too conservative, and the radicals too radical, and, in many instances, it is the new-comer, with a balance-wheel of common sense and free from any petty jealousies, who will find a ready acceptance of any influence he can bring to bear for honest politics and careful administration.

THE SYRUP OF FIGS CASE.

One of the most popular, profitable and most thoroughly advertised patent medicines is Syrup of Figs. The proprietors have made millions out of it by the most expensive advertisements. Recently the California Fig Syrup Company sued Strauss & Co., of Detroit, for an infringement of their trade mark. The defendants maintained that there could be no trade mark which was simply descriptive; they also answered that the preparation of the plaintiffs was wholly deceptive and a fraud. On the trial of the case, before the United States Circuit Court of Michigan, the plaintiffs were subjected to cross-examination as to the composition of fig syrup, and the inventor of it testified that it was a mixture; that in 1000 gallons of it about two gallons of the soluble portions of figs were used; that the main ingredient was the fluid extract of senna; that the medicine would be just as good without any solution of figs; that the use of figs was superfluous; that the word "figs" was used simply to attract the public; that "a syrup from figs would have no medicinal or commercial value." The plaintiffs claimed, however, that they had the exclusive right to use the words "fig syrup," as they had brought the name before the public, and that it was really nobody's business as to what the ingredients were.

The court decided, on the authority of well-known decisions, that it would not protect any one in an imposition upon the public; that the plaintiffs did not come into court "with clean hands" when it admitted that they represented that the fig ingredient was of great medicinal value, and at the same time admitted in open court that it had no value. The plaintiffs lost their case. In spite of this adverse decision the "confiding public" will continue to purchase the article. The majority of country newspapers in the States advertise it, and will not publish the facts developed in the trial, as such publication would at once deprive them of the income derived from the advertisement.

DR. N. J. GROU, a Dane educated in the United States, who has recently returned from a visit to Norway, says that there is a marked growth in the sentiment favoring a republican form of Government in that country and that he further predicts that before many years Norway will be independent of Sweden as a republic. The desire for a democratic form of Government is particularly strong among the peasants of the north. This feeling has been brought about by friends and relatives who have gone to the United States. There is hardly a prominent family in the country from which one or more members has not gone to the States. Thousands of Norwegians are constantly sending letters home which are epistles of democratic doctrine. At the present time the differences between Norway and Sweden have been smoothed over by a compromise that serves its purpose for the time being. When the seeds of republicanism have once been planted, however, it is only a matter of time when they will bear fruit and monarchical rule must give way.

BEFORE the people of the country make a move to increase taxation for a term of years it might be well to find out whether all the property liable to taxation is turning in its share to the Government coffers.

Daily Advertiser 75c. a month.

IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY.

Rev. A. H. Bradford, a member of the Commission sent to the Orient by the American Board, is writing a series of interesting letters for the Outlook, giving a general description of his trip and impressions gathered "along the road." After setting out from San Francisco on the steamer Coptic with the expectation of spending twenty-four hours in this city, Mr. Bradford turned his thoughts to the Hawaiian Islands, and naturally enough more or less of his letter written on board ship was devoted to the problem of annexation. He is an enthusiastic supporter of annexation and gives the following reasons as the basis of his opinions: "The islands are nearer to the American republic than to any other nation; the methods of business and the habits of thought of the predominant class are almost entirely American, and will, with the swifter ships of the near future, be still more so. If the islands do not become American, they are morally sure to become the property of some other nation whose spirit is not likely to be so free or progressive as ours. If no other nation assumes the protectorate, then in the future they will possibly be the scene of attempts at revolution, with their strife and bloodshed; but if they are annexed they will surely be for generations the abode of a peaceful and progressive people.

"The alternatives seem to me to be as follows: First, either some strong nation must assume the reins of government, or confusion, unrest, and possibly diabolical cruelty will prevail; second, either our nation must interfere, or some other, whose interest may be hostile to ours, will do so. If it is said that we cannot afford the expense, I reply, it has been proven almost to a demonstration that instead of involving expense on our part the islands would be a source of constant and increasing revenue. If it be declared that the mass of the people do not desire annexation, the reply will be that that probably is true of the ignorant, serving class, who simply exist, and who, if their wishes are followed, will inevitably become more and more degraded, until they cease to exist. But the intelligent class, those who have made the islands what they are, those who may be depended upon to preserve order and advance civilization, with great unanimity do desire union with the United States. We do not ask the Indians of a Territory whether it shall be admitted as a State, but we ask the intelligent citizens. This is not a question of justice to a subject race, but rather of the strong bearing the infirmities of the weak.

"In regard to annexation, then, I conclude that in some form it is desirable, because in no other way can the best ends of justice and humanity be served. It is not simply a question of national policy, but one which ought to be considered in its relations to the kingdom of God. If the best ends are realized, some nation must step in with its strength and guarantee peace and civilization. Our own nation is earnest; it can do the work easiest; it is more desired by the inhabitants than any other, and the doing of it would not add materially to our political difficulties or increase our financial burden."

It will be remembered that the passengers of the Coptic were not allowed to land on account of the prevalence of the cholera. Although Mr. Bradford was sadly disappointed at this turn of affairs, he points out one compensation—that no one could accuse him of having been influenced by Hawaiian officials in forming his conclusions on the subject of annexation. He closes with the remark: "In the name of humanity I plead for annexation."

WHILE the advances of Russia in the Orient have ceased to attract much attention from the other powers, and the rumors of war have subsided for the time being, it is clearly evident that the nations of Europe have not yet settled

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down to the peaceful quiet of a mutual admiration society and brotherly love feast. The massacre of the Armenians is occupying no little attention, and "the powers" are loud in their demands upon the Sultan of Turkey; but their efforts would be far more effective if each of the powers did not have a jealous eye on Constantinople. Meanwhile the rebellious element of northern China is making itself felt as never before, and there is good reason to believe that Russia is playing no small part as a prompter behind the scenes. It is possible, and we may say probable, that the European powers will be able to settle all these affairs without resort to arms; but the affair has not, thus far, developed any undisputed guarantee to that effect.

A PROMINENT business man of Maui, remarking on the prospects of the small farmer in this country, recently said: "The coffee planter and the fruit grower must have direct communication with the Coast." The tendency to divert trade from the city is bound to increase. Meanwhile, what is being done to develop the island of Oahu? We have a few plots of land in this island that ought not to be overlooked.

Stub Ends of Thought.

No virtue, that is the result of fear, can be taught by example. Many a silly woman has been able to lead a wise man around by the nose.

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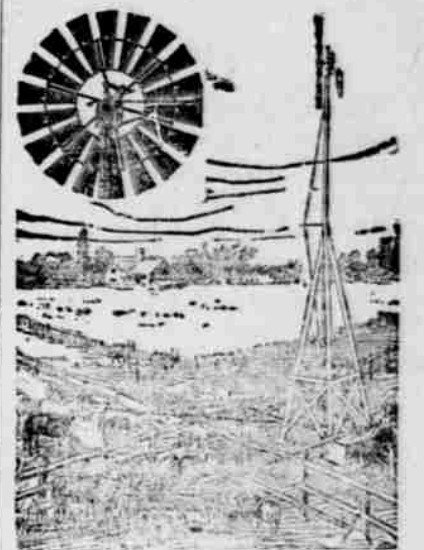
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Timely Topics

THE
AERMOTOR

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In as much as most of our remarks have been confined to the pumping Aermotor we wish to call your attention this week to the geared motor for barns. Undoubtedly sometime in the past you have concluded to equip your mill with shafting for grinding of corn and feed for your stock, and perhaps attach a grind stone and buzz saw, and sent away for a catalogue for estimated cost and the location of your building for horizontal and vertical shafting, but finally came to the conclusion that the cost and difficulties of constructing were too great to warrant the expenditure. Now here is where the Aermotor does away with all those great obstacles and petty annoyances. In our plan you have only to secure the vertical 8x8 mast in position, put the Aermotor on one end and the grinder on the other. The mast then holds it all. You can belt to different machines and drive your pump and feed grinder at one time. The feed grinder is always in position. You have only to turn a hand screw to adjust the lower grinding ring sufficiently close and it is already for use, or in an instant you can put on a belt to run any other machine. The saving of power effected by having all bearings rigidly connected in one casting and therefore in proper place, is no less important than the matter of convenience allowed too. The Aermotor runs in half the wind required by other mills, and regulates in a strong wind as well as in a mild wind. It handles the pump the smoothest of any mill made. An eight inch stroke Aermotor will throw more water with less wind than any of the old style mills. If you are in need of a mill buy an Aermotor and your neighbors will congratulate you on your foresight.

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